THE

# Song-Crowned King,

ALDINE S. KIEFFER.



# MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

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THE

# SONG-CROWNED KING,

A COMPILATION OF

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED, FOR THE USE OF THE

# SINGING SCHOOL, HOME CIRCLE, AND REVIVALS.

By ALDINE S. KIEFFER.

PUBLISHED BY RUEBUSH & RIEFFER.

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# PREFACE.

The Compiler, in preparing "The Song-Crowned King" to be sent forth among his friends in the Singing School, the Happy Home, the Choir, and elsewhere, has been induced to do so in the hope that it will be found suitable to their tastes, instructive to their minds, and purifying to their hearts. The music it contains has been selected with special reference to the wants of the Singing Class, the Fireside, and the Revival.

In the Singing-School Department will be found, for the most part, only such pieces as are suitable for class practice. Pure, chaste in their sentiment, but with nothing devotional. They are of an attractive character, interesting for practice, and we think unexceptionable.

The Happy-Home Department contains only such gems of song as are appropriate for the home circle. This is the first book ever published which contains this feature. The want of just such a department in our music books has been felt by every family in the land, in which there is a love of song.

In the Choral Department will be found many of the grand old chorals which have been sung for hundreds of years by the Zion Traveler. Such music as must live while there are Christian tongues to sing, or hearts to feel a dying Savior's love.

In the Revival and Sabbath-School Department, there will be found many melodies which will alike be pleasing and productive of good.

The selections have been made from the best European and American authors; a great part of them from the German. The original music, of which there is considerable, is submitted to the public, which rarely, if ever, fails to pronounce correct judgment upon the productions of native authors. And just here the Compiler would express his thanks for valuable assistance rendered him by J. Smith, Sr., and other friends in the profession.

In the preparation of this book, from an ardent love of the cause of Vocal music, and a desire of becoming useful, the Compiler has given his best energies, hoping it may be found worthy a place in the homes of those, with whose destinies his own has ever been linked.

ALDINE S. KIEFFER.

Singer's Glen, Va.

## THE SINGING SCHOOL.

Observation 1: It has been the object of the author to present, in a few brief chapters, the most important things, under the different heads which music is treated upon, necessary to enable the learner to gain sufficient knowledge to learn to read music correctly. It will be necessary to study the following chapters closely, however, as nothing is contained in them which is not of importance to the student. They are divested of all unnecessary terms, and the teacher, it is hoped, will use his influence to secure good discipline upon the subject, remembering that "Repetition is the mother of improvement."

#### CHAPTER I.

#### GENERAL DIVISIONS.

Every musical tone has three essential properties, without which it cannot exist, viz:

Pitch, Length, Power.

Hence the three grand distinctions into which elementary instruction in music is naturally divided.

1st. Melody, treating of the pitch of sounds.

2d. Rhythm, treating of the length of sounds.

3d. Dynamics, treating of the power of sounds.

Under these three general heads will be noticed every thing necessary to assist the pupil in learning to read music.

#### CHAPTER II.

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MELODY.

- § 1. THE SCALE.—At the foundation of music lies a series of sounds called the SCALE. It consists of an ascending series of eight tones, which are counted from the lowest upwards, as one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, and to which the syllables, Do, RE, MI, FA, Sol, LA, SI, Do, are applied.
- § 2. The Staff.—The tones of the scale are written upon a staff, with certain characters called notes. The staff consists of five lines and four intermediate spaces. On this staff we can write nine degrees of sound, although the compass of the staff may be increased by the addition of lines or spaces. These are called added lines above, and added lines below. Also spaces above, and spaces below. Each line is called a degree. Each space is called a degree.

THE STAFF WITH ADDED LINES.

Added line above.
Added line below

§ 3. CLEFS.—The staff, however, is a meaningless character of itself, and of no use until we prefix other characters to it, called clefs. Of these there are two in use, the G clef and the F clef, as follows:



With the use of the foregoing characters mentioned in the preceding sections, we can form a starting point for writing music.

We can now write the scale in the following manner:



With the use of the F clef the scale would stand thus upon the staff:



§4. STEPS AND HALF-STEPS .- The intervals of the scale are

seven. Some of these are greater than others. The greater intervals are called *steps*, the lesser intervals are called *half-steps*. Their order is, from Do to Re, a *step*; from Re to Mi, a *step*; from Mi to Fa, a *half-step*; from Fa to Sol, a *step*; from Sol to La, a *step*; from La to Si, a *step*; from Si to Do, a *half-step*.

- § 5. Numerals.—Numerals are used to designate the different degrees of the scale series, as 1, 3, 5, 7, 4, 6, of the scale. One always designates Do; 2 designates Re; 3 designates Mi, &c. Numerals are also used to indicate the time, and are written on the staff, fractionally, at the beginning of a tune.
- § 6. Letters.—Letters are also written upon the staff. They occur in regular order, counting upward from the lower line of each staff. Their position is fixed. Notes may be written on different degrees of the staff, but letters occur always in the same regular order. The Clef fixes the position of the letter, but the first sound of the scale may be written on either line or space of the staff by the use of characters which will be given in due time. The letters on the staff stand thus:



§ 7. Sharps, Flats, and Naturals.—These are characters which affect the pitch of tones on the staff. A sharp is a character which, when placed before a note, raises its pitch a half-step; a flat, placed before a note, lowers its pitch a half-step; a natural is used to cancel the effect of a sharp or flat. The effect of a sharp, a flat, or a natural continues to operate on all the notes on the same degree of the staff in that measure in which they occur. By the aid of these characters we can introduce intermediate tones between one and two, two and three, four and five, five and six, and six and seven of the scale. No intermediate tone can be introduced between three and four, and between seven and eight, as a half-step is the smallest practical interval known in musical notation.

To illustrate the foregoing-



§ 8. Diatonic Intervals.—In addition to the regular steps and half-steps of the scale, and the intermediate tones already mentioned, there are yet other intervals occasioned by skipping. A second from 1 to 2 of the scale; a third from 1 to 3 of the scale; a fourth from 1 to 4 of the scale, &c. A second is always the interval made by any one given scale-tone, to the next above it. A fourth, a fifth, a sixth, a seventh are found by a similar course of reckoning.

For example:



#### CHAPTER III.

#### RHYTHM.

OBSERVATION 2: In practicing a Singing school in Rhythm, the teacher will find a black-board almost indispensable. Let him illustrate time-measures, notes, rests, etc., until each pupil can answer correctly. We do not form questions on each chapter, as we think the teacher should do that, because it will enable him to vary his questions until he is satisfied that all the pupils understand the subject.

- § 9. Notes.—Music is written with characters called notes. Notes have two shapes or forms. A figurate form, which represents the *syllables* applied to them. A rhythmical form, which represents the *length* of sounds. There are five rhythmical notes in common use. They are named, whole, half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth note.
- § 10. Rests.—There are also rhythmical characters called Rests. Each note has its corresponding rest, and is named after the note whose rhythmical value it represents. They are marks of silence, and should be observed as particularly as the notes themselves.

§ 11. DIAGRAM OF NOTES AND RESTS,

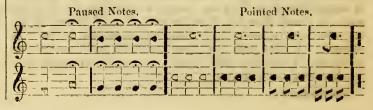
We write the whole note thus: • Whole rest, thus: ——
We write the half note " P Half rest " ——
We write the quarter note " Quarter rest " ——
We write the eighth note " Eighth rest " ——
We write the sixteenth note " Sixteenth rest " ——

- § 12. Notes and Rests.—Notes and rests have not a positive, but only a relative length. The whole note is the governing or ruling power in Rhythm. If we sing the whole note in six seconds, the half note must be sung in three seconds, the quarter note in one and a half seconds, the eighth note in three-quarters of a second, and the sixteenth note in three-eighths of a second. If we allow four seconds to the whole note, then the half note must receive but two seconds for its time, the quarter note one second, &c.
- § 13. Measures.—Notes and rests, when written on the staff, in a piece of music, are divided into equal time portions called measures. Measures are represented to the eye by the interspaces, separated from each other by perpendicular lines, called Bars. To illustrate:



- § 14. Bars.—There are four kinds of Bars in use. The Common Bar, used to divide the staff into measures of equal time; the Broad Bar, used for marking the end of a musical sentence or line of poetry; the Double Bar, used to mark the end of a Repeat, the beginning of a Chorus, or at the change of time, and the Close used at the end of a tune.
- § 15. Pauses.—These are rhythmical characters used within the compass of the staff, and for the purpose of protracting the length of notes. A pause over or under a note protracts it about one-third its original length, though it is not an absolute character, and the time to be given to a pause is left to the taste of the performer. Sometimes it requires a much greater length than at others. There should always be a momentary suspension of the voice after the pause has been duly given to the note.
- § 16. Points.—The length of notes and rests is often increased by writing dots or points after them. A point adds one-half to the length of a note or rest before which it is placed. See following illustrations of the preceding fifteenth and sixteenth sections.

#### EXAMPLES :



Thus the learner will see that the pointed whole note equals three half notes in length; the pointed half note equals three quarters in length; the pointed quarter equals three eighths in length, etc.

- § 17. OF TIME.—Time in Music is that length which we give to each note in a piece of music, relative to the whole note.
- § 18. OF MOVEMENT.—There are three movements of time—Common or Even Time, Triple or Uneven Time, and Compound Time. Common Time is divided into Double and Quadruple measures. Those measures which divide into two parts are called Double, and those which divide into four parts are called quadruple.
- § 19. Of Variety.—The various measures of Time used in this work will be expressed in the following manner, viz:

### 92 92 94 92 94 93 93 96 96 92 94 92 94 92 94 98 94 98

By the use of the notes, points, rests, and other rhythmical characters, an endless combination of time-measures may be written in the above indicated measures.

§ 20. PRIMITIVE MEASURES.—A measure is called primitive when it contains the number and kind of notes which the fraction expresses. For instance: In Double Time the measures must contain two half notes or two quarters; in Quadruple Time,

four half notes or four quarters; in Triple Time three half notes, three quarters, or three eighths, and in Compound Time, six quarters or six eighth notes.

- § 21. Derivative Measures.—Measures which do not contain the number and kind of notes called for by the fraction expressing the time, are derivatives. Derivative measures must contain the quantity expressed by the fraction, in other notes and rests.
- § 22. Of Ties.—It is frequently necessary to sing or warble three or more notes to one syllable of verse. These notes are always tied together by a curved line over or under them. These are called grouped or tied notes.
- § 23. TRIPLETS.—These are frequently met with in pieces of music. Three notes tied together with the figure 3 over or under them are required to be sung in the same time as two of the same denominational value without the figure 3. Illustrations of ties and triplets;



§ 24. Repeats.—A line of dots placed across the staff indicates that the strain following is to be repeated to the Double

Bar. Da Capo, (D. C.) means, to repeat from the beginning, These measures may be also arranged to take as many accents closing at the word Fine written above the staff.

#### CHAPTER IV.

DYNAMICS, OR POWER.

OBSERVATION 3.—We have treated of tones in the preceding chapters as being merely high and low, and long and short. We now treat sounds as being loud and soft. No teacher can drill his class too much in expression and in accent, for they are the soul of music. Without these all-important requisites, singing is a dull, lifeless performance, unworthy the name, and without the power of music.

- § 25. Accent.—Accent is a particular stress of the voice given to certain notes in a measure of music, and to certain syllables in a line of poetry.
- § 26.—Accent in Measures of Double Time.—The first note in a measure is invariably accented. In primitive measures there is but one accent—the first part is accented, the second is unaccented. Though measures may be so arranged in this movement as to take as many accents as beats.
- § 27. Accent of Quadruple Measures.—Primitive measnres contain four notes, expressed by the fraction, and the accent is on the first and third, the second and fourth being unaccented.

as beats.

- § 28. Accent in Triple Measures.—The first note in each measure is accented, the second and third are unaccented, but may be so constructed as to require three accents in each measure.
- § 29. Accent in Compound Measures.—In primitive measures of Compound Time the accent lies on the first and fourth notes of each measure, the second, third, fifth and sixth are unaccented.
- § 30. Degrees of Power.—For the purpose of varying expression according to the character of the music or the sentiment of the poetry, certain degrees of power are used. Some of them with their abbreviations are given in the following list, which may be applied to single notes or to entire measures and passages.

Mezzo, abbreviated m—a medium degree of power. Piano, abbreviated pia. or p.—soft, pp. very soft.

FORTE, abbreviated f. loud, ff. very loud.

CRESCENDO, abbreviated , increasing in power.

DIMINUENDO, abbreviated , decreasing in power.

STACCATO, abbreviated 1 1 1 11, separate and distinct. RITARDANDO, abbreviated Rit., gradually retarding the move-

ment.

The sentiment of the poetry should in the main be a guide to dynamic expression.

§31. As a general thing where we have an ascending series

of tones in a piece of music, the voice should increase in volume, and where a descending series occurs the reverse is generally a safe rule for expression.

#### CHAPTER V.

#### TRANSPOSITION.

- § 32. Key of C.—When the scale begins with C, it is said to be in the Natural Key, or Key of C. But the scale may be transposed so as to commence on any one of its seven letters, in which the letter taken as one is called the Key Note. Thus, if G is taken as one, it is called the Key of G; if D is taken as one, it is called the Key of D, &c.
- § 33. Key of G.—In transposing the scale, the proper order of intervals with reference to steps and half-steps must be preserved. In this key we have to substitute F sharp for F, in the former scale, as we must have a step from 6 to 7 of the scale.
- 34. KEY OF D.—In transposing from C to D, we have to use two sharps, in order to preserve the agreement of intervals between 3 and 4 and 7 and 8 of the scale, F and C are sharped.
- § 35. Key of A.—In writing music in this key, three sharps have to be used for the same purpose, viz., that of adjusting the intervals.
  - § 36. KEY OF E .- Four sharps are found to be necessary

in transposing the key to this letter, F, C, G and D sharp.

- § 37. Key of F.—The place of disagreement, when the scale is transposed to F, is between the 3d and 4th of the scale. To correct this it is found necessary to flat B.
- § 38. Key of B5.—When the scale is transposed to B flat, there are found two places of disagreement. For the tones B and E we must substitute B flat and E flat.
- § 39. Key of Eb.—In writing music in this key, we have to use three flats, B, E and A flat in order to adjust the intervals.
- § 40. Key of Ab.—In transposing the scale from Eb to Ab, we have to use four flats, B, E, A and D flat.
- § 41.—How to find the Key.—It will be observed that the sharps or flats placed on the staff directly after the clefs, and which are the signature of the key, are not written directly over one another, but that each additional sharp or flat is written a little to the right of the preceding one. The following will serve as a rule: The degree obove the last sharp is 1 of the scale. The degree above the last flat is 5 of the scale. The last sharp or flat will be the one farthest towards the right.
- § 42. The difficulty of reading round note music lies in the fact that any line or space of the staff may be taken as 1, and as there is but one shape for all the tones of the scale in round note notation, the syllables have to be found by calculation. In character notes the difficulty is avoided, as each note of the scale

has a distinct shape which represents a given syllable, and this identity of shape and syllable is preserved throughout all the changes of transposition, rendering the reading of music in any key an easy matter.

§ 43. We have used but four sharps and four flats in the scale, as we have used but nine keys in this work. See the following illustrations of keys by transposition:



§ 44. In the above illustrations, it will be seen that sharps raise a fifth in the transpositions of the scale. Thus, in the scale of C, we count C-1, D-2, E-3, F-4, G-5; and by writing F sharp as the signature, we find that Do occupies the same position on the staff that Sol did in the scale of C. In each succeeding remove we find Do occupying the position of Sol in the former scale. In transposition by flats, we find flats remove a fourth in the scale, Do occupying the position in each succeeding scale that Fa did in the former. Thus C-1, D-2, E-3, F-4, flat B, and we count F-1, G-2, A-3, B-4; flat B and E, and we commence B-1, C-2, D-3, E-4, and thus throughout the various removes,

#### CHAPTER VI.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF VOICES AND RANGE OF PARTS.

- § 45. OF VOICE.—Although the compass of the human voice, if we include the highest female voices with the lowest male voices, extends through three or four octaves, yet it rarely happens that individual voices have a compass of more than one and a half or two octaves. Hence the necessity of parts, each of which is limited to the compass of a single voice or class of voices.
- § 46. THE PARTS.—The Base is the lowest part in music, and should be sung by male voices which are pitched low.

  The Tenor is suited to male voices which are pitched high.

The Alto is adapted to female voices having a low pitch, and to boys before the change of voice.

The Soprano, Air, or Treble should be sung by female voices of the highest range. Many female voices are equally adapted to Alto and Soprano. The Soprano and Alto are frequently written on the same staff.



§ 47. By the above illustrations it will be seen, that the Base voices should have a range from G lower line, to E second space above the Base staff. The Tenor voices have a range from C, added line below the staff, to G first space above the Tenor staff. The female voices have the same range, commencing and ending on the same letters, with this exception, G in Alto is an octave

higher than G in the Base, and C in Treble is an octave higher than C in Tenor.

Observation 4.—The teacher should aim as far as practicable to classify his scholars in this order, securing low voices for Base and high voices for Tenor, observing the same order for Alto and ters are devoted to practical exercises.

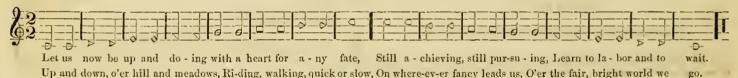
Treble. Attention to this fact will enable him to avoid much of the harsh, grating sounds occasioned by Base voices attempting Soprano; or the weak, faint sound occasioned by high voices attempting parts below their range.

With this ends our theoretical department. The next chap-

#### CHARTER VII.

#### PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

Example I.—Scale exercise. Two beats to each measure. First note in each measure loud, the second note in each measure soft.



#### Example II.—One beat to each quarter note.



In these examples the teachers should enforce time, countings, beatings, until each pupil can time correctly.

Example III.—Quadruple Time. Four beats to each measure. Down, left, right, up. First note in each measure, loud; second, soft; third, loud; fourth, soft.



Example IV.—Scale exercise in Quadruple Time.



Example V.—Triple Time. Three beats to a measure. First note in each measure, loud; second and third, soft.



Example VI.—Compound Time. Two beats to a measure: First and fourth parts accented.



ble Time, two of Quadruple Time, one of Triple, and one of part of each measure, and an up beat on the fourth part. Compound Time. These are deemed sufficient to illustrate the movement of each kind of time. The subdivisions of these movements have been treated upon under § 19, of Variety.

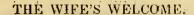
The marking of the time should claim particular attention, and is performed in the following manner, viz:—the measures of Double Time must have two beats or countings of the hand, down, up; a down beat on the first part of each measure and an up heat on the second part. In measures of Quadruple Time, we have four beats or countings of the hand, down, left, right, up; a down beat on the first part of each measure, left beat on the second, right beat on the third, and an up beat on the fourth. In the measures of Triple Time we have three countings or beats of the hand, down, left, up; a down beat on the first part of each measure, a left beat on the second, and an up beat on the third part. In measures of Compound Time we have two beats

§48. In the foregoing examples we have given two of Dou- or counting of the hand, down, up; a down heat on the first

The accent of these measures has been treated upon under Chap, IV.

We have adopted the name Compound Time, instead of Sextuple Time as it is generally called, from the simple fact that it is a Compound measure. Two primitive measures of Triple Time added, will make a primitive measure of Compound Time. Few authors instruct the giving of six beats to the measure in this movement, as it has been found almost impracticable, and whenever attempted leads to dull, lifeless performance.

The following exercises are excellent as time exercises, and as we write them in full harmony, they will be found to be the right things for class practice, as time lessons. Again, we say, spare no pains in drilling thoroughly upon Time and Accent.



From Cottage Glees.



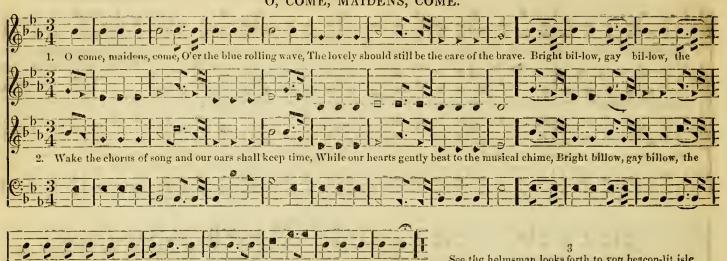


Come home, love, home, thy task is done;
The clock ticks listeningly,
The blinds are shut, the curtains down.
The arm-chair to the fireside drawn,
The boy is on my knee.

Thy task is done, we miss thee here; Where'er thy footsteps roam, No hand will spread such kindly cheer No beating heart, no listening car, Like those which wait thee home.

Aha! along the crisp walks fast
That well known step doth come,
The bolt is drawn, the gate is past,
The babe is wild with joy at last,—
A thousand welcomes home.

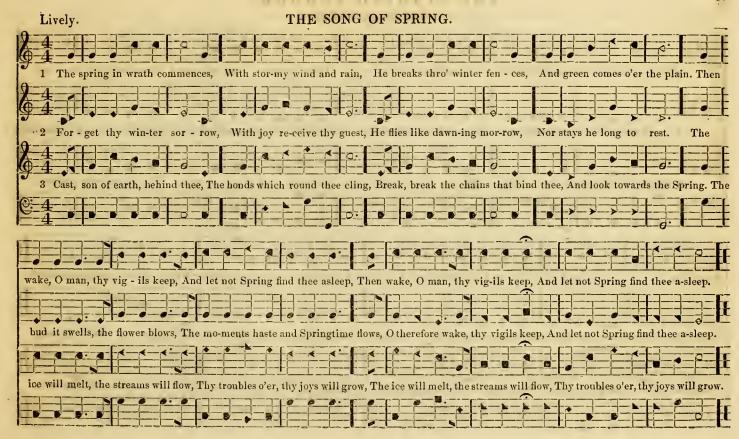
#### O, COME, MAIDENS, COME.





See the helmsman looks forth to you beacon-lit isle, So we shape our heart's course by the light of your smile, Bright billow, gay billow, the billow, &c, With love-light and smile-light we'll bound o'er the billow,

And when on life's ocean we turn our slight prow, May the lighthouse of hope beam like this on us now, Life's billow, frail billow, the billow, &c. With hope-light, the true-light, we'll bound o'er the bilflow.



# THE SINGING SCHOOL. UNIVERSAL CHORUS.



#### CHAPTER VIII:

#### THE MINOR SCALE;

There is an order of intervals called the Minor Scale. This Scale. series of tones has the sixth of the Major Scale for its fundamental or Key-note. The order of Intervals, is from 1 to 2, a step; from 2 to 3, a half-step; from 3 to 4, a step; from 4 to from 7 to 8, a step.

leads to the Tonic, La.

to La, the Minor Key-note.

counting down a third, to A, and naming the order of intervals transgressions to confess, and mercies for which to supplicate, we up to A a sixth above C, we have the natural Minor Scale or shall have need to do it in strains, and in a manner corresponding Key of A minor.

has been very much neglected of late, by all; but any one skep-creditably; and many singers are highly prejudiced against it. tical on the subject need but to look into the matter to be con- And the reason is, not that their natures do not, at proper times,

vinced of its existence and utility.

senting it in three forms, others in two; but by far the greater education and taste here do not at all answer to the demands of

number treat it in its natural form.

Scale, resting assured that the following exercises will illustrate when such tunes have been selected, it has been a somewhat the different effect of its melodic construction from that of the difficult thing to execute them, so little has the voice been ac-Major.

The Major is bold, free, lively, and animated. The Minor is

soft, plaintive, subdued.

In the last example page 24, both the Major and Minor Scales are employed, and we think any one after singing this exercise will be convinced, of the existence at least, of a natural Minor

We think it is DR. HASTINGS who says of the minor scale: 5, a step; from 5 to 6, a half-step; from 6 to 7 a step; and "This is the natural expression of the emotions of sadness, penitence, and grief. And certainly our Creator hath estab-The seventh of the Minor Scale is usually sharped when it lished the laws of the minor scale as really as he has the major scale: He has adapted that to our natures, and our natures Each Major Key has its relative Minor Key, which is found to that as really as he has our natures and the major scale, the a third below or a sixth above, as either counting will lead us one to the other. And in a world like ours there is vertainly a demand for tunes written in the minor scale. As long as we live For instance, in the Key of C, natural major, we find that by in a world of sorrow—as long as we are sinful beings—have to the feelings of the heart. But so little has this key been used The existence of a Minor Scale has been denied by some, and of late, that many choirs know not how to perform a minor tune require it; but because they have been educated to execute ma-It is differently treated upon, by various authors, some pre- jor music solely, and have no taste for anything else; so that nature. Seldom do we hear a tune sung anywhere in that key, It is not our purpose to enter into the Theory of a Minor on the Sabbath at public worship, or in the social circle; and leuslomed to sing in this scale."

#### FEMALE CONVICT.



#### THE SINGING SCHOOL.

#### FEMALE CONVICT—Continued.



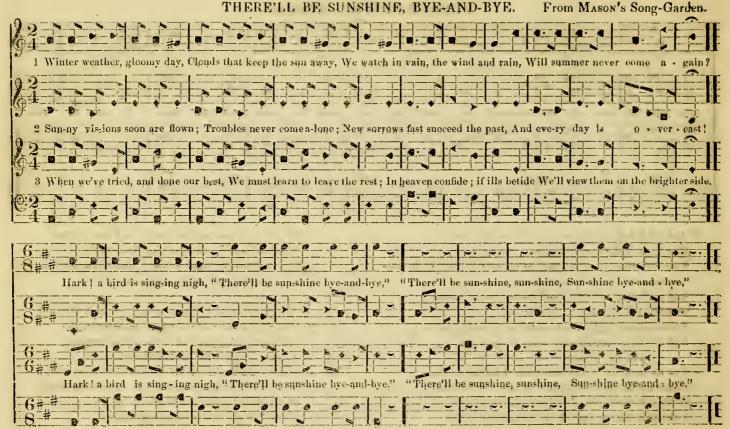
- 2 And yet it doth grieve me to wake thee my dearest,
  The pangs of thy desolate mother to see:
  Thou wilt weep when the clank of my cold chains thou hearest,
  And none but the guilty should weep over me.
  And yet I must wake thee, and whilst thou art weeping,
  To calm thee I'll stifle my tears for a while;
  Thou smilest in thy dreams whilst thus placidly sleeping,
  And Ol how it wounds me to gaze on thy smiles.
- 3 Alas my sweet babe, with what pride I had prest thee, To the bosom that now throbs with terror and shame, If the pure tie of virtue's affection had blest thee, And hail'd thee the heir of thy father's high name,

But now with remorse that avails not I mourn thee; Forsaken, and friendless, as soon than wilt be, In a world, if they cannot betray, that will scorn thee, Avenging the guilt of thy mother on thee.

4 And when the dark thought of my fate shall awaken The deep blush of shame on thy innocent cheek; When by all but the God of the orphan forsaken, A home, and a father in vain thou wilt seek.

I know that the base world will seek to deceive thee, With falsehood like that which thy mother beguil'd; Deserted, and helpless, with whom can I leave thee O God! of the fatherless, pity my child!

#### THE SINGING SCHOOL.



# SINGING-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Come, come all with cheerfulness,
Let your songs be ringing;
Music all your lives will bless,
Therefore still be singing;
Singing smoothes the rugged way,
Through this vale of sorrow,
Singing cheers the darkest day,
Brings the brightest morrow.

When good humor flies away,
Then comes care and sadness;
Quickly sing a cheerful lay,
All will soon he gladness,
Music cheers the darkest hours,
Peace and comfort bringing;
What the dew is to the flow'rs,
To the soul is singing.

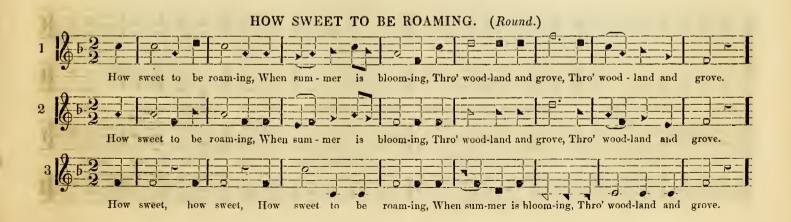






















- 3 Let music swell the breeze,
  And ring from all the trees
  Sweet freedom's song!
  Let mortal tongues awake;
  Let all that breathe partake;
  Let rocks their silence break,—
  The sound prolong!
- 4 Our fathers' God, to thee,
  Author of liberty,
  To thee we sing:
  Long may our land be bright
  With freedom's holy light;
  Protect us by thy might,
  Great God, our King!
- 1 God bless our native land,
  Firm may she ever stand,
  Thro' storm and night;
  When the wild tempests rave,
  Ruler of wind and wave,
  Do thou our country save,
  By thy great night.
- 2 For her our prayer shall rise
  To God above the skies;
  On him we wait;
  Thou who art ever nigh,
  Guarding with watchful eye,
  To thee aloud we cry,
  God save the State!





3 Come, then, haste to the wood where the ev - er - greens grow, Whose leaves drink the dew and de - cay nev-er know, There we'll qui - et - ly chat and we'll mer - ri - ly sing, And drink of the wa - ter that flows from the spring.







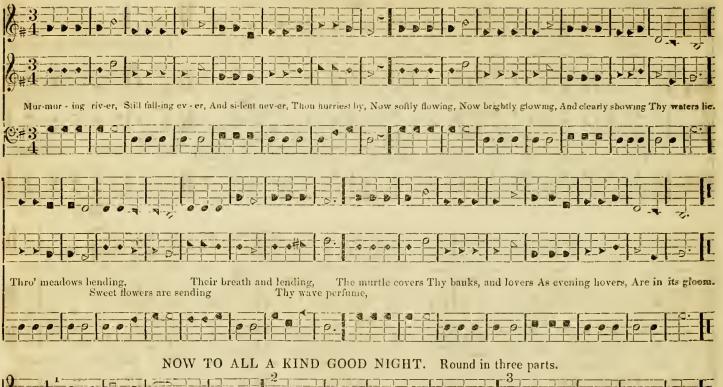
Him who crowns our peace-ful days, With health, hope, hap pi-ness Oh, come, come a - way, With health, hope, hap-pi - ness; Oh, come, come a - way.

Of hope, joy, lib - er - ty; Oh, come, come a - way.

sing in tune-ful bar-mo-ny, Ot hope, joy, lib-er-ty, Oh, come, come a-way,



dwell with-in me Embleta



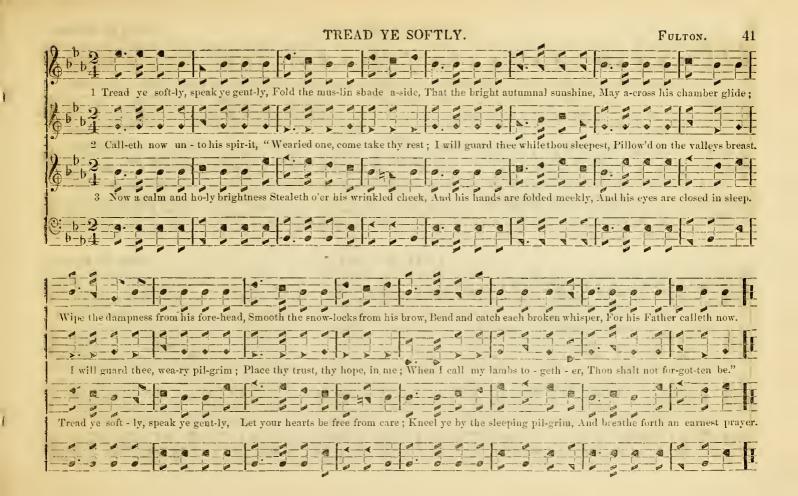


Now to all a kind good night, good - night, To all a kind good-night, Sweetly sleep till morning light, Good-night, good-night.



If the country I'm to show, Thou must to the house-top go. If the country I'm to show, Thou must to the house-top go.

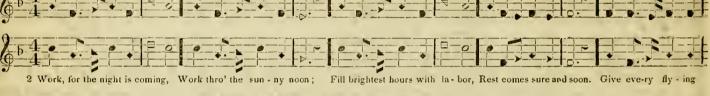








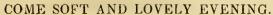




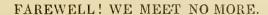


44

3 Work, for the night is coming,
Under the sunset skies;
While their bright tints are glowing,
Work, for daylight flies.
Work till the last beam fadeth,
Fudeth to shine no more;
Work, while the night is dark'ning,
When man's work is o'er.







Music by Aldine.



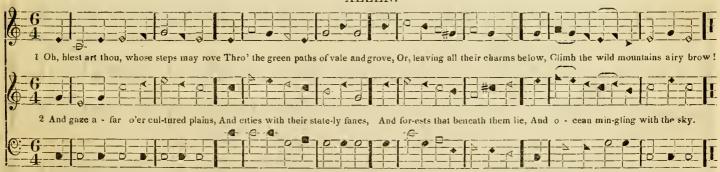




3 Pure and sweet this hour,
Calm as heavenly being,
Fraught with more than earthly charms;
Hour of hallowed thought,
Time of earth's care fleeing,
Free from all earth's rude alarms,
Free from all earth's rude alarms.







3 But hap-pier far, if then thy soul Can sour to Him who made thee whole; If to thine eye the simplest flower Portray his bounty and his power.

4 If heaven and earth, with beauty fraught, Lead to his throne thy raptured thought, If there thou lov'dst his love to read, Then, wanderer, thou art blest indeed.









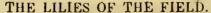
52



Then the pleasure none can tell: 3 I've no mother now-I'm weeping: Tears my furrow'd cheeks now lave: ) Soon with her will I be sleep-ing In the dark and si-lent grave: | Soon I hope will be our meeting; Who for



me will then be weeping. When I bid this world farewell? Weeping, lonely, she has left me here; Weeping, lonely, for my mo-ther dear.





3 Then let us think on death, Tho' we are young and gay; For God, who gave our life and breath, Can take them both a - way.

4 To God, who made us all, Let us now hum-bly fly; And then, when-ev - er death may call, We'll be pre-pared to die.

## SELECTION OF WORDS.

#### WE HAVE ANOTHER HOME.

1 Now o'er earth's smiling face,
Our eyes delighted roam,
But this is not our dwelling-place,
We have another home. •

54

- 2 We look beyond this sphere, To one more bright and pure; Where sin can never cause a tear, Nor pain the heart endure.
- 3 Where all we ever loved
  In happiness shall meet,
  Their radiant powers with glory crown'd,
  Bending at Jesus' feet.

### DAWN, DEW, AND YOUTH.

- 1 Sweet is the dawn of day,
  When light just streaks the sky;
  When shades and darkness pass away,
  And morning beams are nigh.
- 2 But sweeter, far, the dawnOf piety in youth;When doubt and darkness are withdrawn,Before the light of truth.
- 3 Sweet is the early dew,
  Which gilds the mountain tops,
  And decks each plant and flow'r we view
  With pearly, glittering drops.

#### WHILE MY REDEEMER'S NEAR.

- While my Redeemer's near,
   My Shepherd and my Guide,
   I bid farewell to every fear,
   My wants are all supplied.
- 2 To ever fragrant meads
   Where rich abundance grows,
   His gracious hand indulgent leads,
   And guards my sweet repose.
- 3 Dear Shepherd, if I stray,
  My wand'ring feet restore;
  And guard me with thy watchful eye
  And let me rove no more.

# HAPPY-HOME DEPARTMENT.

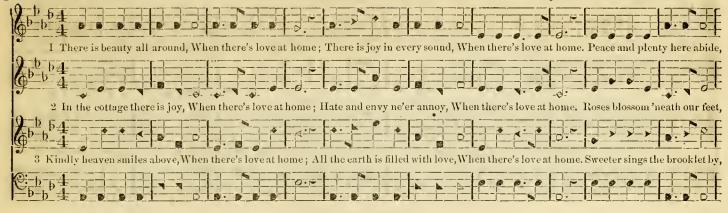
Sing them upon the sunny hills,
When days are long and bright,
And the blue gleam of shining rills
Is loveliest to the sight!
Sing them along the misty moor,
Where ancient hunters roved,
And swell them through the torrent's roar,
The songs our fathers loved!

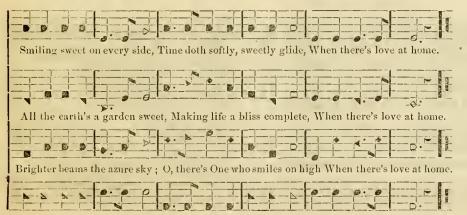
Teach them your children round the hearth,
When evening fires burn clear,
And in the fields of harvest mirth,
And on the hills of deer:
So shall each unforgotten word,
When far those loved ones roam,
Call back the hearts which once it stirr'd,
To childhood's holy home.—Mrs. HEMANS.

## SING WE NOW OF HAPPY HOME.









4 Jesus, show thy mercy mine,
Then there's love at home;
Sweetly whisper, I am thine,
Then there's love at home.
Source of love, thy cheering light
Far exceeds the sun so bright,—
Can dispel the gloom of night;
Then there's love at home.



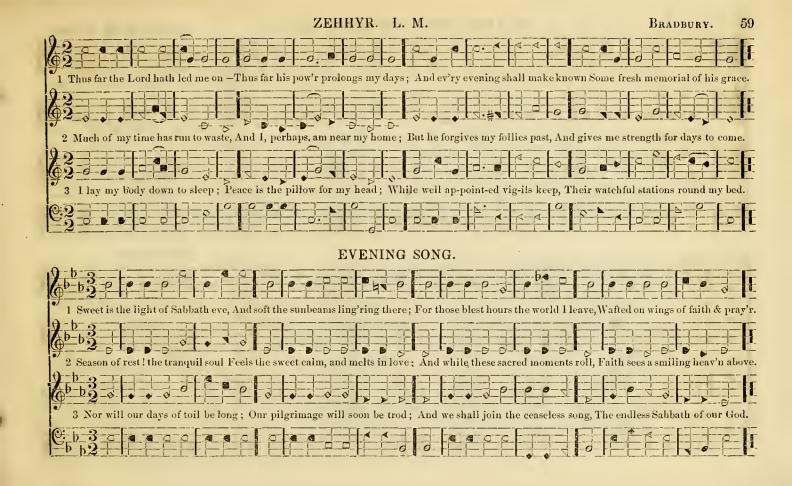


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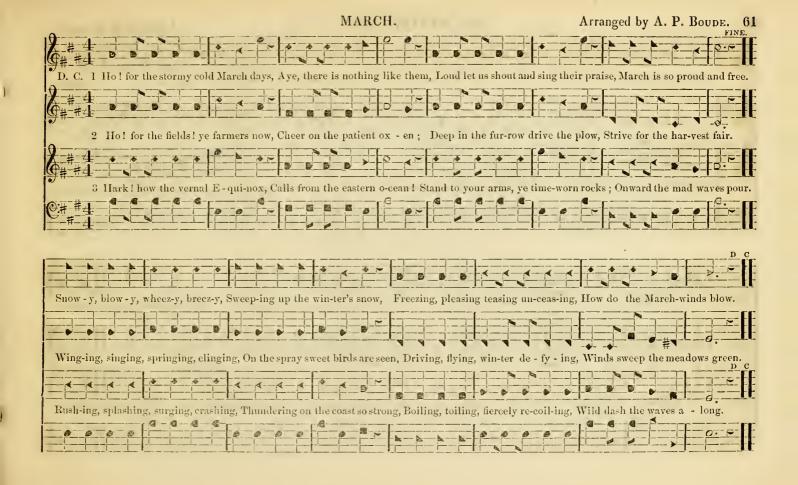
One sleeps where Southern vines are dressed,
Above the noble slain;
He wrapped his colors round his breast,
On a blood-red field of Spain,
And One—o'er her the mirtle showers
Its leaves by soft winds fann'd,
She faded 'midst Italian bowers—
The last of that bright band.

And parted thus, they rest, who play'd Beneath the same green tree; Whose voices mingled as they pray'd, Around one parent knee; They that with smiles lit up the hall, And cheered with songs the hearth;

Alas! for love, if thou wert all, And nought beyond, O earth!





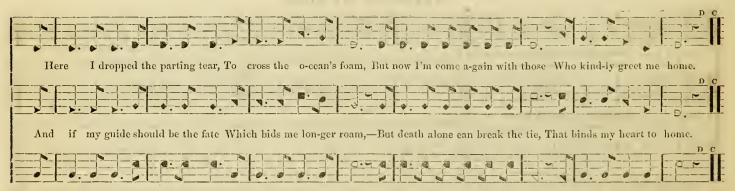




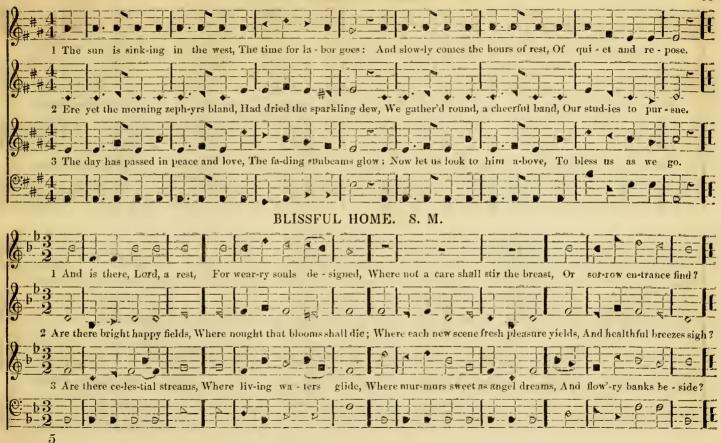




soft, Lin-gers round the place, And oh! I feel the childhood charm, That time can-not of - face: 3 Mu - sie sweet, mu - sie



Then give me but my homestead roof, I'll ask no pal-nee dome, For I can live a hap-py life With those I love at home.









3 A home in heav'n! when our pleasures fade, And our wealth and fame in the dust are laid; And our strength decays, and our health is riven; 4 A home in heav'n! when the singer mourns, And with contrite heart to the Sa-vior turns; Oh, then, what bliss in that heart for-giv'n,













5 Beach down, reach down thine arm of grace, And cause me to as-cend, Where con-gre-ga-tions ne'er break up, And Sab-baths never 6 Je-sus, my love, to glo-ry's gone; Him will I go and see; And all my brethren here be-low Will soon come af-ter



end. Home, sweet home, my long songht home, My home in heav'n a - bove, me,

- 7 My friends, I bid you all adicu! I leave you in God's care; And if I never more see you, Go on,—I'll meet you there, Home, sweet home, &c.
- B There we shall meet and no more part, And heaven shall ring with praise; While Jesus' love, in every heart, Shall tune the song free grace.
- 9 And if our fellowship below
  In Jesus be so sweet,
  What heights of rapture shall we know,
  When round the throne we meet.
- 10 Millions of years around may run— Our songs shall still go on, To praise the Father and the Son, And Spirit,—Three in One. Home, sweet home, &c.





3 When our burnished locks are gray,
Thinned by many a toil-spent day,
When around the youthful pine
Moss shall creep and ivy twine;
Long may the loved bow'r remain,
Ere we all shall meet again.

3 I sigh from this body of sin to be free, Which hinders my joy and communion with thee; Tho' now my temptations like billows may foam,

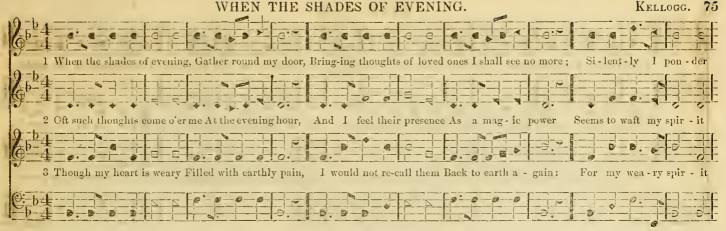
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4 While here in the valley of con-flict I stay, O give me submission and strength as my day; In all my af-flic-tions to thee would I come,



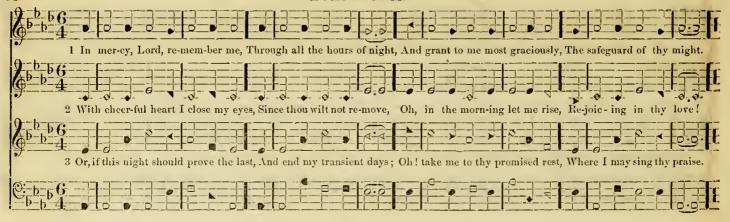
Re - joic-ing in hope of my glo-ri - ous home. Home, home, sweet, sweet home, Re-eeive me, dear Sa - vior, in glo - ry, my home.







4 Far above in glory When this life is past, In a peaceful haven, We shall meet at last,-Join the glorious anthem, Strike the harps of gold, Sing the Savior's praises In his heavenly fold.



## SELECTED WORDS.

#### PROTECTION.

- 1 Lord, I would own thy tender care, And all thy love to mc; The food I eat, the clothes I wear, Are all bestowed by thee.
- 2 Kind angels guard me every night, As round my bed they stay; Nor am I absent from thy sight, In darkness, or by day.
- 3 Such goodness, Lord, and constant care,
  A life can ne'er repay;
  But may it be my daily prayer
  To love thee and obey.

### PRUDENCE.

- 1 Father of light, conduct my feet
  Through life's dark, dangerous road;
  Let each advancing step still bring
  Me nearer to my God.
- 2 Let heaven-eyed prudence be my guide, And when I go astray, Recall my feet from folly's path, To wisdom's better way.
- 3 Teach me in every various scene
  To keep my end in sight:
  And while I tread life's mazy track,
  Let wisdom guide me right.

### BROTHERLY LOVE.

- 1 How sweet, how heavenly, is the sight,
  When those that love the Lord,
  In one another's peace delight,
  And thus fulfill his word.
- 2 When each can feel his brother's sigh, And with him bear a part; When sorrow flows from eye to eye, And joy from heart to heart!
- 3 Love is the golden chain that binds
  The happy souls above;
  And he's an heir of heaven that finds
  His bosom glow with love.

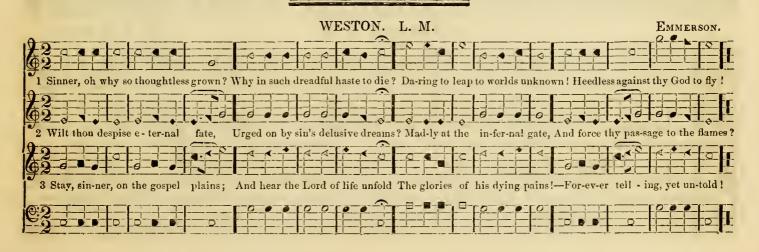
# CHORAL DEPARTMENT.

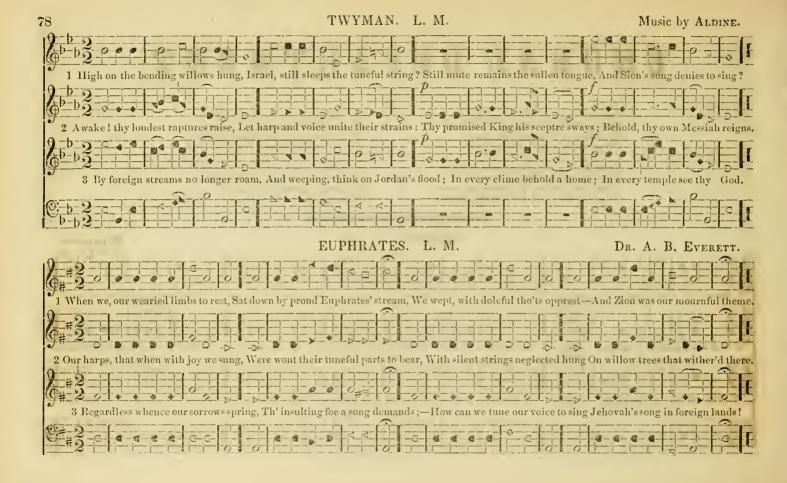
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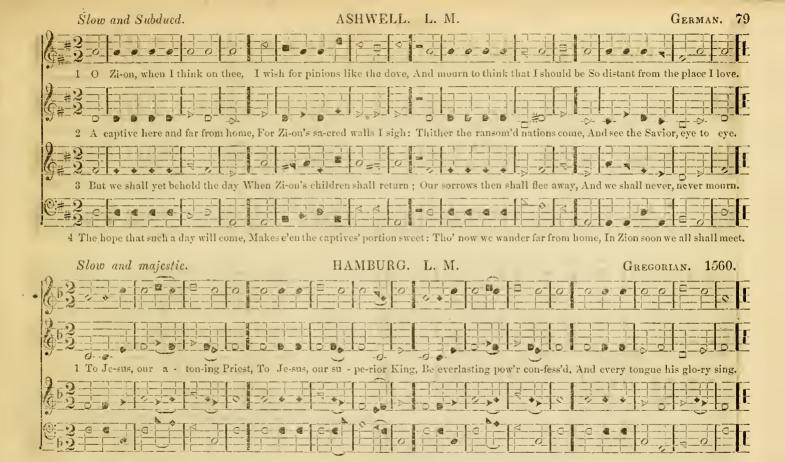
Servants of God! in joyful lays, Sing ye the Lord Jehovah's praise; His glorious Name let all adore, From age to age, forevermore.

Blest be that name supremely blest, From the sun's rising to its rest: Above the heav'ns his power is known: Thro' all the earth his gooddess shown. He hears the uncomplaining moan, Of those who sit and weep alone; He lifts the mourner from the dust, And saves the poor in him who trust.

Servants of God! in joyful lays, Sing ye the Lord Jehovah's praise; His saving name let all adore, From age to age, forevermore.—Montgomery.









7



- High in the heav'ns, eternal God,
   Thy goodness in full glory shines;
   Thy truth shall break through ev'ry cloud
   That veils and darkens thy designs.
- 2 For ever firm thy justice stands,
  As mountains their foundations keep;
  Wise are the wonders of thy hands,
  Thy judgments are a mighty deep.
- 3 Thy providence is kind and large, Both man and beast thy bounty share; The whole creation is thy charge, But saints are thy peculiar care.





3 He feeds and clothes us all the way, He guides our footsteps lest we stray; He guards us with a pow'rful hand, And brings us to the heav'nly land.
4 Oh! let us then with joy record The truth and goodness of the Lord; How great his works, how kind his ways! Let ev'ry tongue pronounce his praise.







2 Their fancied joys,—how fast they flee! Just like a dream when man awakes; Their songs of softest harmony Are but a prelude to their plagues. Now I esteem their mirth and wine Too dear to purchase with my blood; Lord! 'tis enough that thou art mine, My life, my portion, and my God.

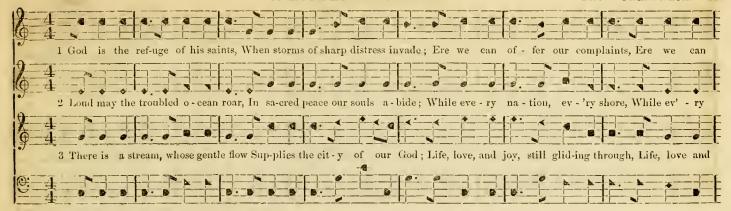




## COWPER. L. M.









- 1 The Lord proclaims his power aloud Through ev'ry ocean, ev'ry land; His voice divides the wat'ry cloud, His voice divides the wat'ry cloud, And lightnings blaze at his command.
- 2 The Lord sits sovereign on the flood, O'er earth he reigns forever King; But makes his church his blest abode, But makes his church his blest abode, Where we his awful glories sing.



To spend one day with thee on earth, Exceeds a thousand

He gives us all things, and withholds No real good from upright souls.



days

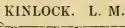
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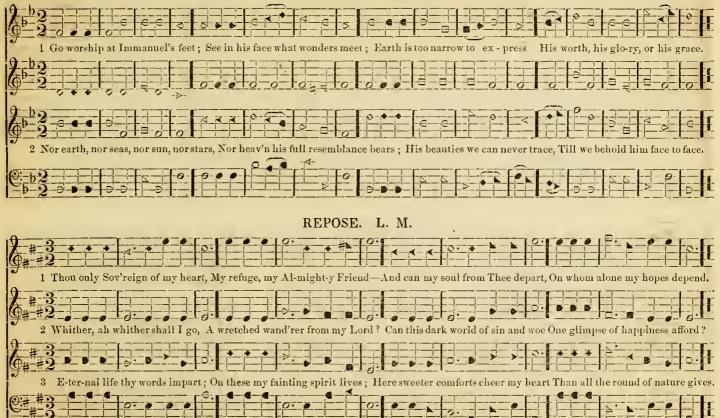
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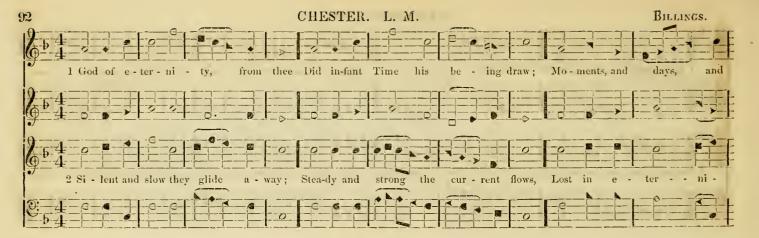
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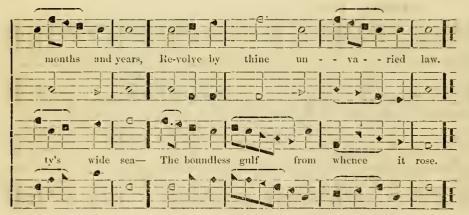
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days of mirth, Ex - · ceeds

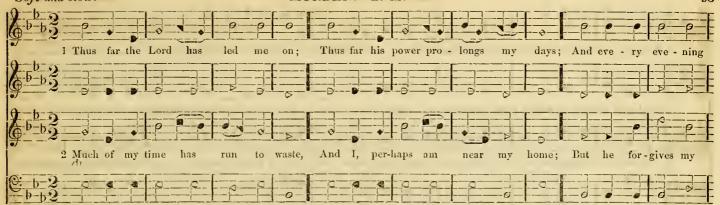






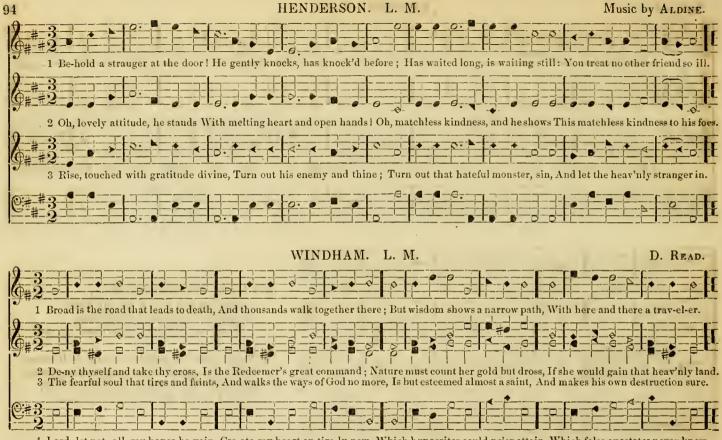


- 3 With it the thoughtless sons of men Upon the rapid stream are borne Swift on to their eternal home, Whence not one soul can e'er return.
- 4 Yet, while the shore, on either side,
  Presents a gaudy, flattering show,
  We gaze, in fond amazement lost,
  Nor think to what a world we go.
- 5 Great Source of wisdom, teach my heart
  To know the price of every hour,
  That time may bear me on to joys
  Beyond its measure and its power.



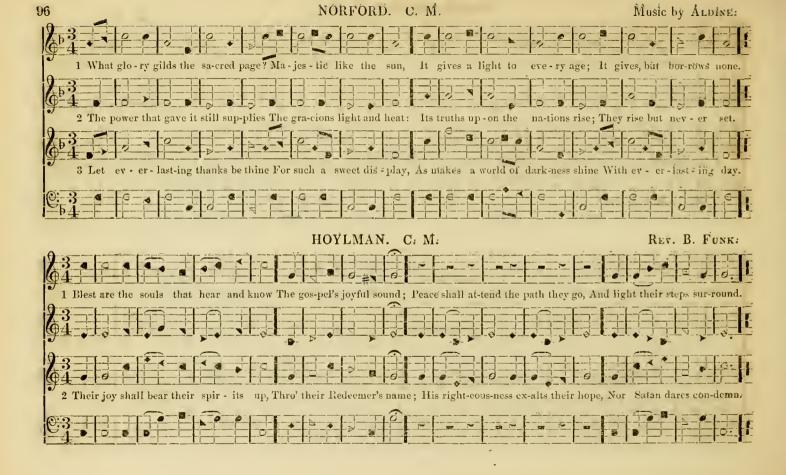


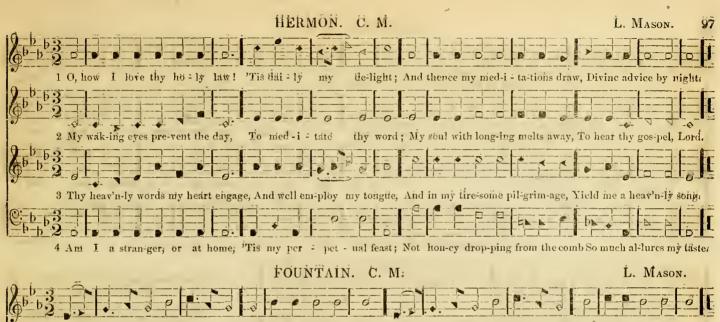
- 3 I lay my body down to sleep;
  Peace is the pillow for my head;
  While well-appointed vigils keep
  Their watchful stations round my bed.
- 4 Thus when the night of death shall come,
  My dust shall sleep beneath the ground,
  And wait thy voice to break my tomb,
  With sweet salvation in the sound.

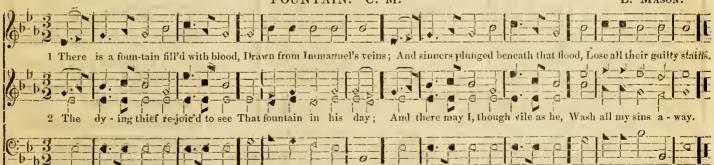


4 Lord, let not all my hopes be vain, Cre-ate my heart en-tire-ly new, Which hypocrites could ne'er attain, Which false apostates never knew.









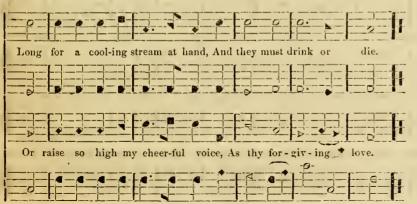
3 Dear dying Lamb, thy precious blood Shall never lose its pow'r, Till all the ran-som'd church of God Are sav'd to sin no more.





- 2 Unnumbered comforts on my soul
  Thy tender care bestow'd,
  Before my infant heart conceiv'd
  From whom these comforts flow'd.
- 3 When in the slippery paths of youth With heedless steps I ran, Thine arm unseen, couvey'd me safe, And led me up to man.
- 4 Ten thousand thousand precious gifts
  My daily thanks employ;
  Nor is the least a cheerful heart,
  That tastes those gifts with joy.



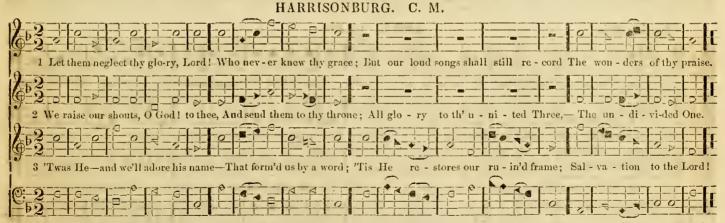


- 1 Once more we come before our God;
  Once more his blessing ask:
  O may not duty seem a load,
  Nor worship prove a task.
  Father, thy quick'ning Spirit send
  From heav'n, in Jesus' name,
  And bid our waiting minds attend,
  And put our souls in frame.
- 2 May we receive the word we hear,
  Each in an honest heart;
  And keep the precious treasure there,
  And never with it part.
  To seek thee all our hearts dispose;
  To each thy blessings suit;
  And let the seed thy servant sows,
  Produce abundant fruit.

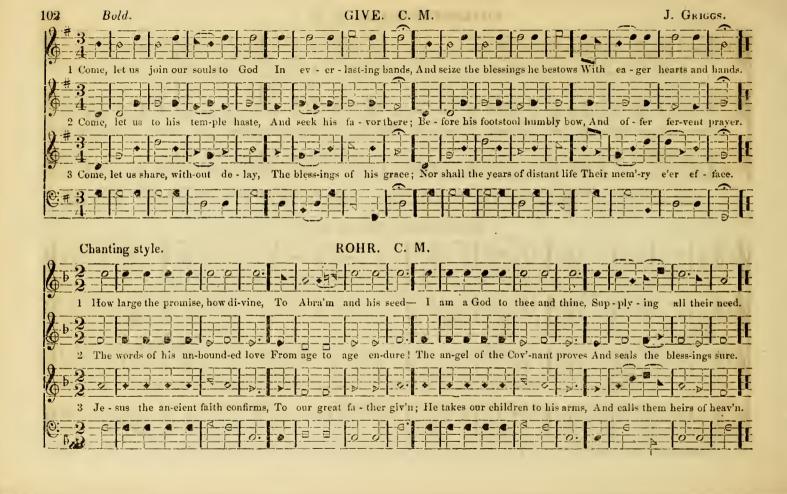




3 Great is their peace who love thy law; How firm their souls abide! Nor can a bold temp-ta-tion draw Their stead-y feet a - side.
4 Then shall my heart have in-ward joy, And keep my face from shame, When all thy stat-utes I o - bey, And ho-nor all thy name.



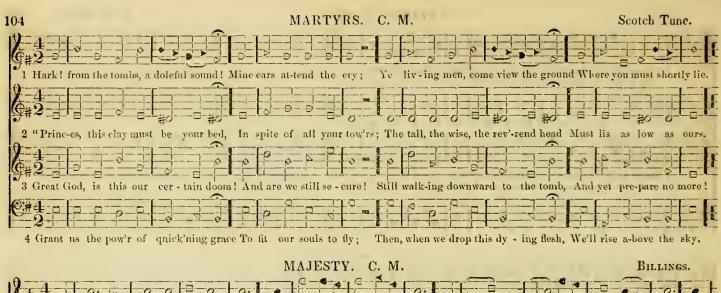
4 Ho-san-na! let the earth and skies Re-peat the joy - ful sound; Rocks, hills, and vales re-flect the voice, In one e - ter-nal round.





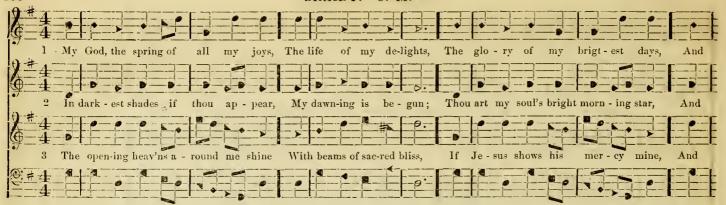


3 O could we make our doubts remove,
Those gloomy doubts that rise,
And see the Canaan that we love
With unbeclouded eyes!
Could we but climb where Moses stood
And view the landscape o'er,
Not Jordan's stream nor death's cold flood,
Should fright us from the shore.









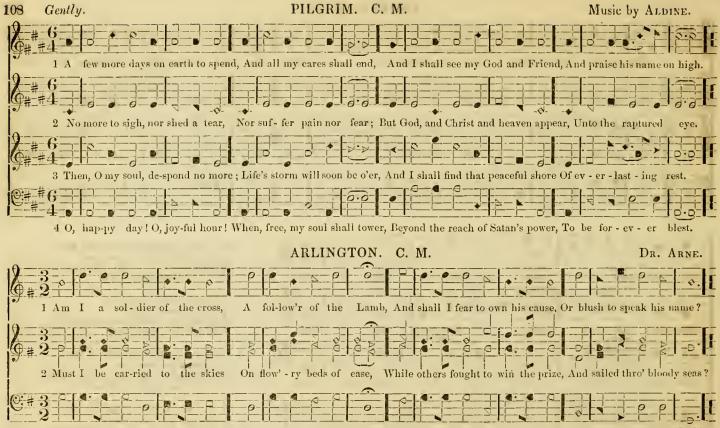


- 4 My soul would leave this heavy clay
  At that transporting word,
  Run up with joy the shining way,
  To see and praise my Lord,
  To see and praise my Lord.
- 5 Fearless of hell and ghastly death,
  I'd break through every foe;
  The wings of love and arms of faith
  Would bear me conq'ror through,
  Would bear me conq'ror through.





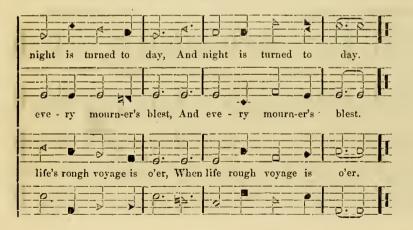
- 2 Lo! such the child whose early feet
  The paths of peace have trod;
  Whose secret heart, with influence sweet,
  Is upward drawn to God.
- 3 By cool Siloam's shady rill
  The lily must decay!
  The rose that blooms beneath the hill,
  Must shortly fade away.
- 4 And soon, too soon the wint'ry hour Of man's maturer age Will shake the soul with sorrow's pow'r, And stormy passion's rage.
- 5 O thou who givest life and breath, We seek thy grace alone, In child-hood, man-hood, age and death, To keep us still thine own.



3 Are there no foes for me to face? Must I not stem the flood? Is this vile world a friend to grace To help me on to God? 4 Sure I must fight if I would reign, In-crease my courage, Lord; I'll bear the toil, en-dure the pain, Sup-port-ed by thy Word.





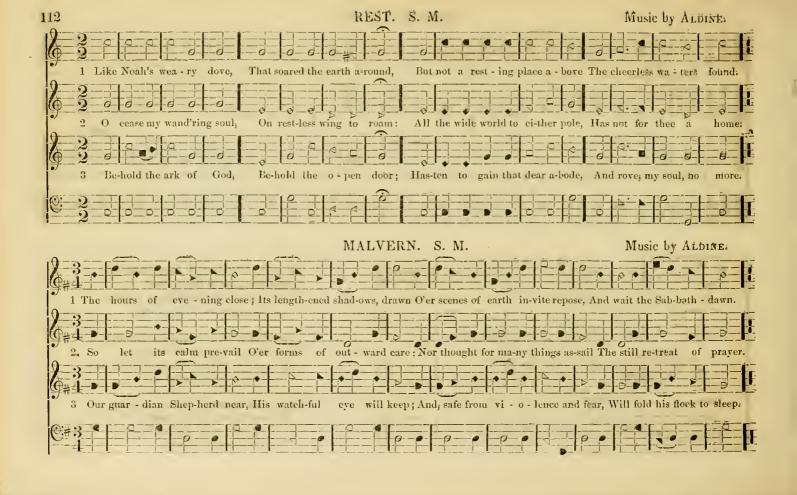


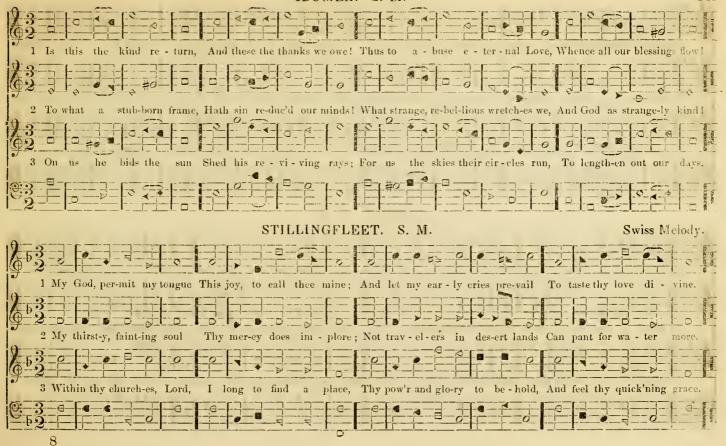
- 4 There is a Clime, a glorious clime,
  A region fair and calm;
  Where all around are scenes sublime,
  And all the air is balm.
- 5 There is a crown, a dazzling erown,
  Bedecked with jewels fair;
  And priests and kings of high renown
  That crown of glory wear.
- 6 That land be mine, that calm retreat, That crown of glory bright; Then I'll esteem each bitter sweet, And every burden light.

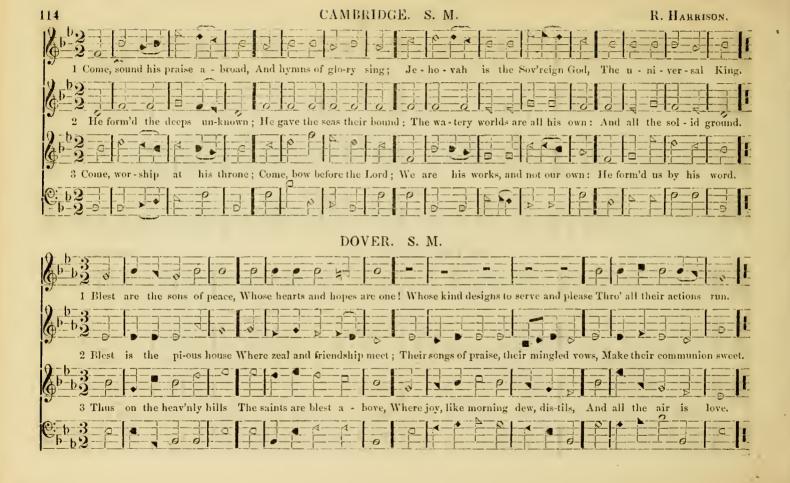




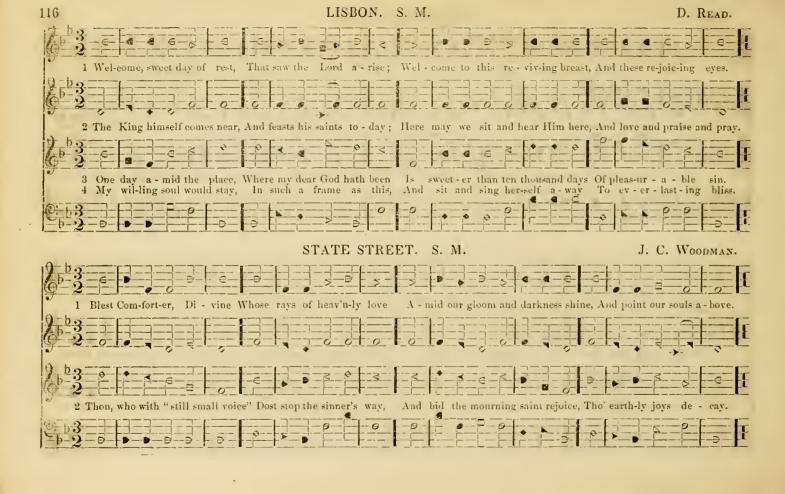
- 3 Oh could we die with those that die, And place us in their stead, Then would our spirits learn to fly, And converse with the dead.
- 4 Then should we see the saints above,
  In their own glorious forms,
  And wonder why our souls should love
  To dwells with mortal worms.
- 5 We should almost forsake our clay Before the summons come, And pray and wish our souls away To their eternal home.

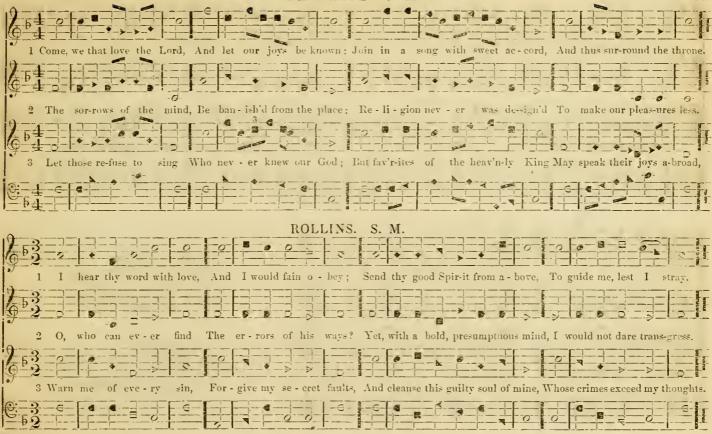












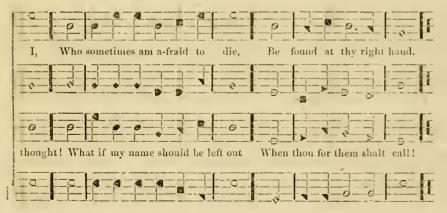




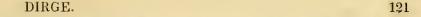
- 3 Oh may we all be found Obedient to thy word; Attentive to the trumpet's sound, And looking for our Lord! Attentive to the trumpet's sound, And looking for our Lord!
- 4 Oh may we all insure
  A lot among the blest;
  And watch a moment to secure
  An everlasting rest!
  And watch a moment to secure
  An everlasting rest!







- 3 Prevent, prevent it by thy grace;
  Be thou, dear Lord, my Hiding place,
  In the accepted day;
  Thy pard'ning voice O let me hear,
  To still my unbelieving fear,
  Nor let me fall, I pray.
- 4 Let me among thy saints be found,
  Whene'er th' Archangel's trump shall sound,
  To see thy smiling face;
  Then loudest of the crowd I'll sing,
  While heav'n's resounding mansions ring
  With shouls of sov'reign grace.







4 No, dearest Jesus, no;
To thee, their Savior,
Let their free spirits go,
Ransom'd forever:
Heirs of unending joy,
Theirs is the victory;
Thine let the glory be,
Now and forever.





story, Hear them chant in hymns of joy,

- 2 "Peace on earth, good-will from heaven, Reaching far as man is found, Souls redeem'd, and sins forgiven," Loud our golden harps shall sound. "Christ is born, the great Anointed, Heaven and earth his praises sing; Oh, receive whom God appointed, For your Prophet, Priest, and King."
- 3 Sinners, learn that song of glory;
  Hail the heav'nly kingdom nigh:
  Spread abroad the wondrons story:
  Shoat in praise to God most high.
  Haste, ye mortals, to adore him;
  Learn his name and taste his joy:
  Till in heaven ye sing before him,
  "Glory be to God most high."



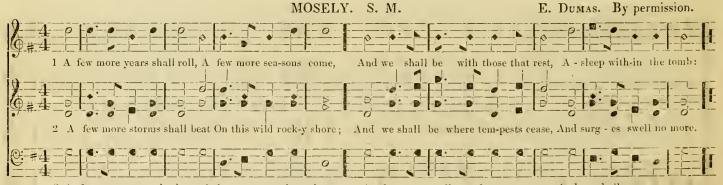
Praise the name of the Holy Lamb! Father, Son, and Spirit, Three, Ever praise ed be.

Praise the Lord, ye people praise, Praise the Lord, O praise the Lord.

3 To hear the sorrows thou hast felt, O Lord, an adamant would melt; But I can read each moving line, And nothing moves this heart of mine.



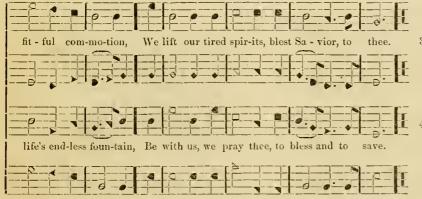
4 But something yet can do the deed; And that blest something much I need: Thy Spirit can from dross refine, And melt & change this heart of mine.



3 A few more strug-gles here, A few more part-ings o'er,

A few more toils, a few more tears, And we shall weep no more: And we shall reach the end-less rest, Th'e - ter - nal Sab-bath - day. 4 A few more Sab-baths here Shall cheer us on our way;





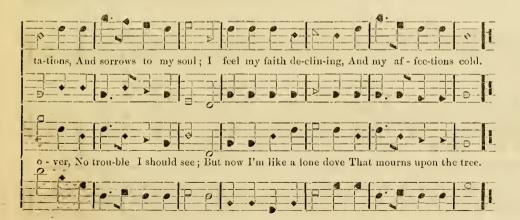
- 3 And oft as the tumult of life's heaving billow
  Shall toss our frail bark, driving wild o'er night's deep,
  Let thy healing wing be streehed over our pillow.
  And guard us from evil, thro' death watch our sleep.
- 4 To God, our great Father, whose throne is in heaven,
  Who dwells with the lowly and contrite in heart,
  To th' Son and the Spirit all glory be given:
  One God, ever blessed and praised, thou art.





3 "Perhaps he may admit my plea,
Perhaps will hear my pray'r;
But if I perish I will pray,
And perish only there.
I can but perish if I go,
I am resolved to try;
For if I stay away I know,
I must forever die."



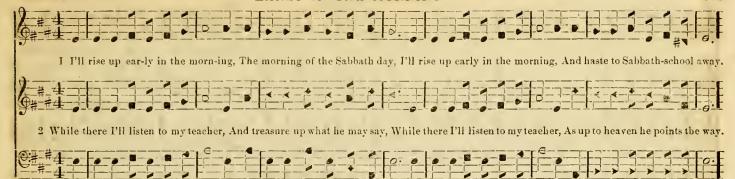


- 3 I wish it was with me now
  As in the days of old,
  When the glorious light of Jesus
  Was shining in my soul;
  But now I am distressed,
  And no relief can find,—
  A hard, deceitful heart, and
  A wretched wandering mind.
- 4 It is great pride and passion
  Beset me on my way,
  Thus I am filled with folly,
  And so forget to pray:
  While others run rejoicing
  And seem to lose no time,
  I am so weak I stumble,
  And so am left behind.





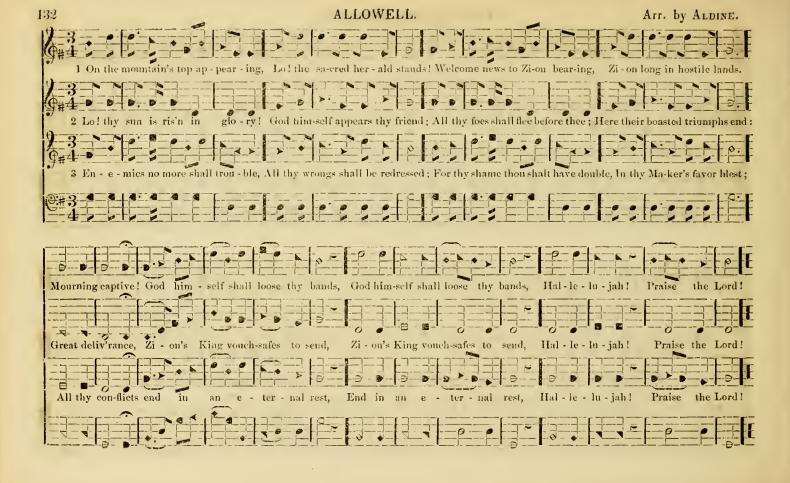




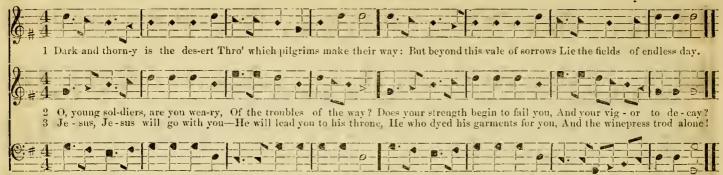
3 I'll learn my les-son in the Bi-ble, And try to practice what I learn; I'll learn my lesson in the Bible, And every sinful way will shun.
4 Then I'll not tri-fle a - ny lon-ger, Nor throw my precious hours away, Then I'll not trifle any longer, But go to Christ without de-lay.



For oh, I love that blessed book, That blessed book, that blessed book, For oh, I love that blessed book, So full of grace and And dwell with him in heaven above, In heaven above, in heaven above, And dwell with him in heaven above, A heaven of joy and love.





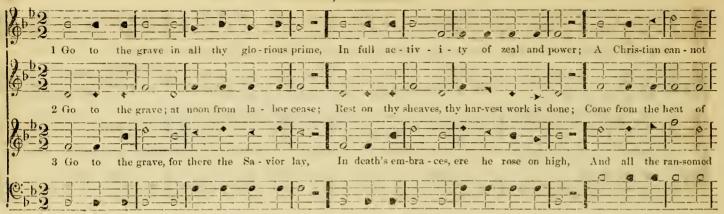


4 Round him are ten thousand an-gels, Rea-dy to o-bey command, They are always hov'ring round you, Till you reach the heav'nly land.
5 There on flow'ry hills of pleasure, In the fields of end-less rest, Love and joy and peace shall ever Reign and triumph in your breast.



Cheer thee, pilgrim! don't be weary, Tho' the road seem dark with care, Angel feet are walking with thee, To a clime for - ev - er fair.



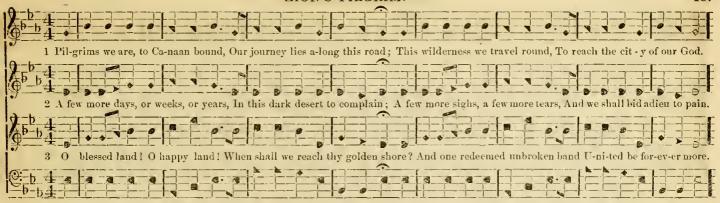




## SECOND HYMN.

House of our God, with cheerful anthems ring, While all our lips and hearts his goodness sing; With sacred joy his wondrous deeds proclaim, Let every tongue he vocal with his name.

The heav'n of heav'ns he with his bounty fills; Ye seraphs bright on ever blooming hills, His honor sound; you, to whom good alone; Unmingled, ever-growing has been known.



4 And if our robes are pure and white, May we all reach that blest abode? O yes, they all shall dwell in light Whose robes are washed in Jesus' blood.

5 We all shall reach that golden shore If here we watch, and fight, and pray; Strait is the way and strait the door, And none but pilgrims find the way.





bells are ring - ing, To the school with haste repair. Let us all sing-ing, All u - nite in sol-emn prayer. u - nite

in



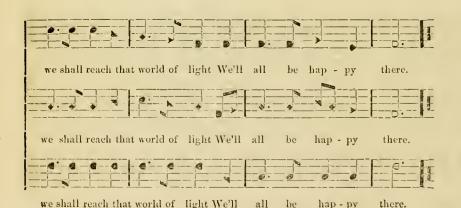


Chorns to each verse.

The Sun-day School! the Sun-day School! Oh, it can never be

That aught can cause me to for - get A place so dear to me.





- 1 Sing, all ye ransom'd of the Lord, Your great Deliv'rer sing: Ye pilgrims, now for Zion bound, Be joyful in your King.
- 2 Bright garlands of immortal joy Shall bloom on ev'ry head; While sorrow, sighing, and distress, Like shadows all are fled.
- 2 March on, in your Redeemer's strength, Pursue his footsteps still; With joyful hopes still fix your cycs On Zion's heav'nly hill.



Ye that round our al - tars throng, List'ning an - gel's join the song, Him by faith we taste be - low, Mightier joys or-dain'd to know.



2 When the ho - ly an-gels meet us, As we go to join their band; Shall we know the friends that greet us In the glorious spirit land?

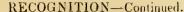


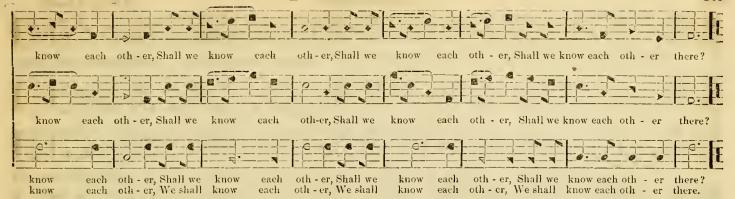
3 Yes, my earthborn sonline - joic - es, And my weary heart grows light; For the bless-ed an - gel voices, And the an-gel fa - ces bright, 4 Oh, ye weary ones, and tost ones, Droop not, faint not by the way; Ye shall join your lov'd and lost ones in the land of perfect day,



That shall welcome us in glo - ry; -Are the loved of long a - go- And to them 'tis kindly given, Thus their mortal friends to know, Shall we

Harpstrings touched by angel fingers, Murmur in my rap-tur'd ear; Ev-er-more the sweet tone lingers—We shall know each other there, We shall



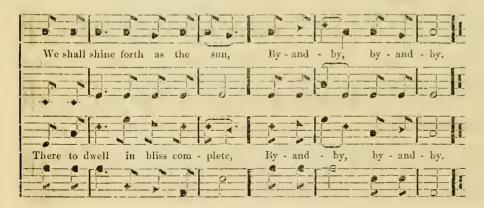


#### ZELEK. L. M.



3 Is there a man who can-not see That joy and grief are from a-bove? O, let him humbly bend the knee, And own his Father's chastening love.
4 Hope, Grace, and Truth with gentle hand, Shall lead a bleeding Savior's flock, And show them in the promised land, The shelter of th' Eternal Rock.



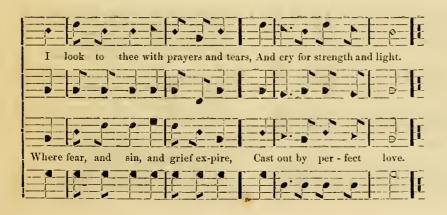


- 3 We shall see and be like Jesus,
  By-and-by, by-and-by;
  He a crown of life will give us,
  By-and-by, by-and-by;
  And the angels who fulfill
  All the mandates of his will,
  Shall attend and love us still,
  By-and-by, by-and-by.
- 4 When with robes of snowy whiteness,
  By-and-by, by-and-by;
  And with crowns of dazzling brightness,
  By-and-by, by-and-by;
  There our storms and perils passed,
  And with glory ours at last,
  We'll possess the kingdom vast,
  By-and-by, by-and-by.









3 O that I now the rest might know,
Believe, and enter in:
Now, Savior, now the power bestow,
And let me cease from sin.
Remove this hardness from my heart;
This unbelief remove;
To me the rest of faith impart,—
The Sabbath of thy love.





- 4 Darkness prevailed! darkness prevailed!
  Darkness prevail'd o'er the land—
  Oh! the solid rocks were rent,
  Through creation's vast extent,
  When the Jews crucified the God-man!
- 5 Hail! mighty Savior! hail, mighty Savior!
  Prince, and the author of peace!
  Oh! he burst the bands of death,
  And in triumph left the earth—
  He ascended to mansions of bliss.
- 6 Now interceding, now interceding,
  Pleading that sinners may live:
  Crying, "Father, I have died,
  (O behold my hands and side l)
  To redeem them, I pray thee, forgive!"





3 And when to Jordan's flood,
We are come,
We are come,
Jehovah rules the tide,
And the waters will divide,
While the ransom'd hosts shall shout,
While the ransom'd bosts shall shout,
"We are come,"
"We are come,"











know they're near my Father's throne; I'm just a-go-ing over Jor-dan-I'm just a-go-ing over home.

I want to wear a crown of glory, When I get home to that good land; I want to sing salvation's story,

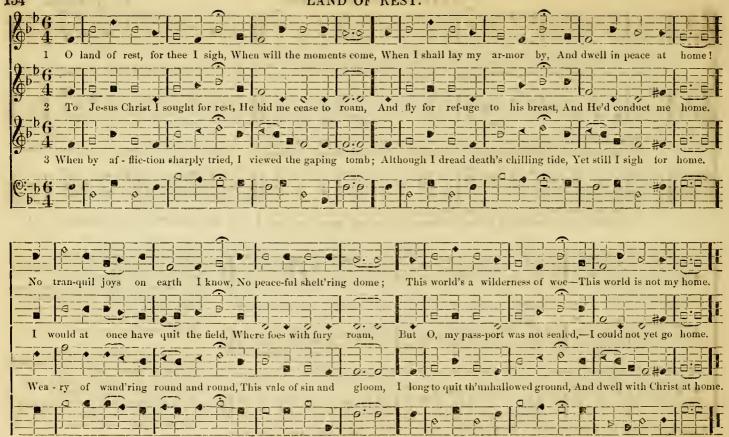
In concert with the blood-washed band, I'm going there to see my class-mates,

Whov'e gone before me one by one; I'm just a-going over Jordan-

I'm just a-going over home.

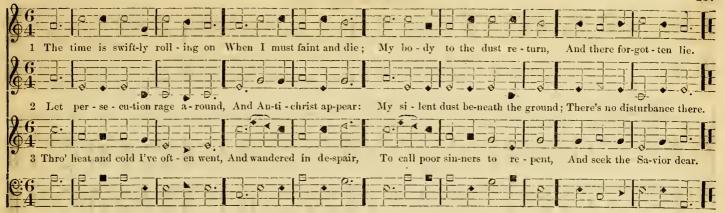
I'll soon be free from every trial: My body will sleep in the old church yard: I'll drop the cross of self-denial,

And enter on my great reward. I'm going there to see my Savior; To sing his praise in heaven's dome; I'm just a-going over Jordan-I'm just a-going over home.









- 4 My brother preachers, holdly speak,
   And stand on Zion's wall,
   T' revive the strong, confirm the weak,
   And after sinners call.
- 5 My brother preachers, fare you well, Your fellowship I love; In time no more I shall you see, But soon we'll meet above.
- 6 My little children, near my heart,
  And nature seems to bind,
  It grieves me sorely to depart,
  And leave you all behind.

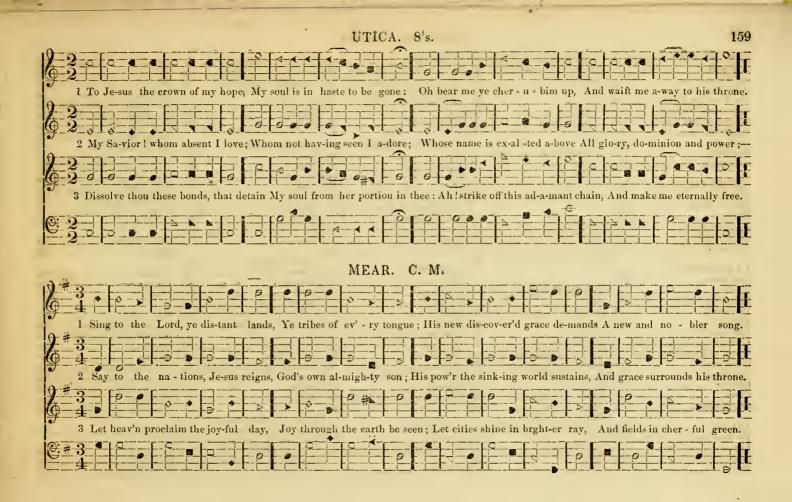
- 7 O Lord, a father to them be, And keep them from all harm, That they may love and worship thee, And dwell upon thy charms.
- 8 My loving wife, my bosom friend,
  The object of my love,
  The time's been sweet I've spent with you,
  My dear and harmless dove.
- 9 My loving wife, dont grieve for me, Neither lament nor mourn;

For I shall with my Jesus be, When you are left alone.

- 10 How often you have looked for me, And ofttimes seen me come; But now I must depart from thee: And never more return.
- 11 For I can never come to thee;

  Let this not grieve your heart,
  For you will shortly come to me,
  Where we shall never part.





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